

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.33

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 20 1915; Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 71
Humidity " 71 " 65

November 20 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 84 " 74

3077 日四十月十年卯乙

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

六拜禮 號十二月一十英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

GALLANT DEFENCE BY 5,000 SERBIANS AGAINST
50,000 BULGARIANS.

The Population of Monastir in Terror.

REPORT OF BULGARIAN ENTRY DENIED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

MONASTIR NOT YET FALLEN.

November 19, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's Athens correspondent disposes of an Italian report that the Bulgarians have already entered Monastir, though the position of the town is admittedly grave.

THE BULGARIAN OBJECT.

It appears to be the object of the Bulgarians to reach the Albanian border, to cut off the northern from the southern Serbian Armies and to force the latter to enter Greece.

SERBIANS CLEVERLY EXTRICATE THEMSELVES.

November 19, 1.05 p.m.
Italian despatches from Greece state that the Serbians have evacuated Babuna Pass without loss of artillery or prisoners after holding it for sixteen days against 50,000 Bulgarians, whose losses exceeded the total number of defenders, namely 5,000.

Owing to a frontal attack, the Serbians were unable to detach men to meet the enveloping force, which crossed the mountains in single file over a goat track, crossing torrents and deep gorges. During the last phase of the fighting, the ferocious Bulgars and Serbian rearguards fought with knives on a mountain position enclosing the road from Kuprula to Prilep.

THE PLIGHT OF MONASTIR.

November 19, 1.05 p.m.
While the remnant of the Serbians are retreating towards Monastir, the correspondent of the Florina describes heartrending scenes in Monastir itself.

The whole population of Old Serbia is hurrying through to the Greek frontier, the population being in terror lest the Bulgarian Comitatdjis already in the town should murder them.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SERIOUSNESS OF DARDANELLES POSITION.

November 17, 10.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not agree that the public should be taken into the Government's confidence just now in reference to Serbia and the Dardanelles. As regards Serbia the subject could not be judged unless all the facts were known, and certainly it was not wise to tell them. Nevertheless, looking at the whole tendency of the war things were not going so badly. He was more hopeful than he had been for many months. Referring to the Dardanelles nobody felt more strongly than he the seriousness of the position, but he assured the House that whatever was decided the Government would in no wise be influenced by any idea that having made a mistake they were going to see it out. They would be influenced solely by the best military opinion.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SOLEMN WARNING.

November 18, 11.05 p.m.
Mr. Bonar Law said in order to check extravagance in the fighting services they were considering proposals to introduce in each department experienced outsiders to supervise expenditure and prevent waste.

Dealing with the financial position he struck the same serious note of warning already sounded by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Montagu. The position was extremely dangerous, because as long as they were able to borrow freely there was a fictitious prosperity throughout the country which was founded on a false basis. The high scale of wages was one of the most serious disadvantages. The necessities of war were costing three or four times more than the normal prices, and it was impossible to let that go on indefinitely. The representatives of labour as well as those of commerce must set their faces against any increased pay in connection with war requirements. "As a Government we must keep down the expenditure," said Mr. Bonar Law, "and as individuals we must recognise that the time might be coming when we shall require sacrifices from every portion of the community."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

November 19, 1.20 a.m.
In the House of Commons the Indian Civil Service Bill passed its second reading without a division.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in moving the second reading, fully explained the origin and objects of the Bill, and the manner in which its provisions would be applied as already detailed in the House of Lords. Referring to Indians he hoped that the particulars given regarding the measures to protect their interests would convince the House and the Indians that we were determined they should have full justice and in no wise prejudiced. Regarding candidates of European birth it is proposed outside of those who may still obtain places under restricted competition, no appointments will be made. It is believed it will not be necessary to make any selections in the manner provided by the Bill till after the war is over. It was certainly not necessary at present. Consequently, it was clearly in the general interests that neither the Selection Committee nor the exact rules under which selections will be made need be framed till we know what the duration of the war will be and the circumstances with which we have to deal.

"If I am responsible, and I think I can say the same of any successor, it will be my desire," added Mr. Chamberlain, "to get the strongest committee we can, not a mere India office committee but a committee representing a knowledge of India and a knowledge of the conditions and qualifications necessary for the Indian Civil Service. It should contain representatives of the Universities and great schools, representatives of the educational system from all parts of the United Kingdom. As already intimated the selection will be confined to candidates who have served with the forces. I imagine when they interview the candidates, the committee will have before them both candidates with school and college records and military records, and I have no doubt but that in that way they will be able to make a selection which will maintain the high traditions of the Service."

Sir John Jardine urged the importance of maintaining the high qualities required and the high educational standard.

Sir Philip Magnus did not oppose the Bill, but contended that thereasons for suspending examinations were inadequate.

Sir J. D. Ross thought to the contrary, and wished the breach of the examination system was going to be larger and longer.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his gratification at the reception accorded the Bill by both sides of the House, and agreed that the committee of selection ought not to be too large, but he undertook to make it a commanding respect in the educational world. Regarding the point raised by Col. C. E. Yates he said he was not aware that Indian candidates were being precluded by competing under present circumstances. If they were, their case must be considered, but it was not contemplated bringing in new clauses under the Bill.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.

November 19, 1.20 a.m.
In the House of Commons, prior to the adjournment, Captain Guest retorted indignantly to recent allegations made by Lord St. David against the headquarter staff in French. He said these charges were reckless, and based on ignorance. The only visits made by ladies were by a few well-known to be connected with hospital work. It was utterly untrue to say the camp became a kind of Court. He denied that the work was hampered by card-playing, and hoped the Government would take action to vindicate the honour of the officers.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FOR VALOUR.

MORE WAR HONOURS.

November 18, 3.55 p.m.
The London Gazette announces that eighteen V.C.'s, one D.S.O., and Twenty nine Military Crosses have been awarded. The list of new V.C.s include Rifleman Kulbir Thapa of the 3rd Gurkhas who has been given the honour for conspicuous bravery in the operations against the German trenches at South Maquissart on the 25th of September. Although he was badly wounded he found a wounded soldier of the Leicestershire Regiment just behind the first line of a German trench and stayed with him all through the day and night. Early in the misty morning the hero brought the wounded Tommy through the German wire entanglements to comparative safety. He then returned and succeeded in bringing in two wounded Gurkhas in succession, after which he went back in broad daylight and carried the British soldier to safety under heavy enemy fire.

Among the new V.C.s is Major A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, who is commanding the 6th Camerons, Captain A. M. Reid, of the Northamptonshires, Lieut. G. A. Maling, R.A.M.C. and Second Lieut. Flemingsandes (East Surreys), B. P. Holloway (Middlesex), F. H. Johnson (Essex), A. B. Turner (Berkshires), O. G. Vickers (Sherwood Foresters). The other recipients of the honour are nine Non-commissioned officers and men.

The well-known actor, Captain Lorraine of the Royal Flying Corps, is among those that have been awarded the Military Cross, he having shown conspicuous gallantry and skill on October 26, when he attacked a German biplane. The aviator followed it from a height of nine thousand feet to six hundred feet and succeeded in hitting the enemy machine with the result that the pilot and his machine fell into our lines.

BRITISH MINISTERS RETURN FROM FRANCE.

November 19, 4.25 a.m.
Mr. Asquith and his colleagues returned to London last night.

LEAVE FOR RANJITSINGHI.

November 18, 5.15 p.m.
Prince Ranjitsinghi leaves to-morrow for India on leave of absence to attend his sister's wedding.

STRIKING SUCCESS OF THE ITALIANS.

November 19, 3.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Italians are tightening their investment of Goritz. They scored a striking success in the hills north-west of the town. The communiqué says that a methodical attack on a strong position opened on the 13th. While some detachments engaged the enemy front, others, effectively supported by the artillery, climbed the adjacent slopes and advanced despite the wretched weather till they had completed an outflanking movement on the 17th. Only a few of the enemy escaped. The ground was covered with the dead. Two hundred and eight bodies were found in a single trench. The artillery action in Goritz is more intense. The enemy has mounted guns inside the town.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

November 19, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a violent French bombardment of the German trenches and organisations on various sectors is a feature of a communiqué.

GERMAN DEFENCES WRECKED.

November 19, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communiqué states that the French continued an effective and concentrated artillery fire, also mining and wrecking the German defences at various points.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

November 18, 11.45 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French telegraphs that on the night of the 16th a small party of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's front trench near the river Douve, south-west of Messines. After bayonetting 30 men they returned with the loss of one killed and one slightly wounded, bringing in twelve prisoners. This, Sir John French adds, is an incident described in to-day's German communiqué as the repulse of a surprise attack.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have returned to London from Paris.

The Bulgarian losses in the fighting on the Babuna Pass exceeded 5,000.

M. Denys Coochin, French Minister, has had an audience with King Constantine.

A Salonica report says that Allied warships in the Aegean Sea, have captured six enemy submarines.

The Press Bureau announces that a most successful attack was made by the 52nd Division in the region of Krithia.

Greece is now disposed to regard an Anglo-French withdrawal into Greece similarly to the landing at Salonica.

The population in Monastir is in terror lest the Bulgarian Comitatdjis, already in the town, should massacre them.

The object of the Bulgarians appears to be to reach the Albanian border and to force the Serbian Southern Army to enter Greece.

The Italians are tightening the investment of Goritz and have scored a striking success on the hills to the north-west of the town.

Mr. Bonar Law says the public should not be taken into the Government's confidence now regarding Serbia and the Dardanelles.

During the last phase of the fighting in the Babuna Pass, the ferocious Bulgars and the Serbian rearguards fought with knives on the mountain.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ribblesdale mentioned that General Sir A. Munro had reported in favour of withdrawal from the Dardanelles.

The Serbians have evacuated Babuna Pass, without the loss of artillery or prisoners, after holding it for sixteen days against 50,000 Bulgarians.

Reuter's Athens correspondent denies an Italian report that the Bulgarians have entered Monastir, though the position of the town is admittedly grave.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, November 22.
Council Chamber—Meeting of the Licensing Board; 2.15 p.m.
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s Offices—Meeting of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.; noon.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

God Speed the Boys.

We would that it were possible
for the Colony as a whole to wish
the valiant few God-speed in their
patriotic mission, we would that
it were possible for a stronger
and more representative con-
tingent to leave the colony as our
contribution to the sacred cause
we espouse, but there are many
reasons, why our ideals cannot
freely. Hongkong plays its
part in the drama which is
now carried on before the
eyes of the wondering world
and will continue to do so as far
as her resources allow and the
men who leave us and represent
us on sea and on land can always
rest assured they have the ben-
ediction of those left behind, and
that the colony as a whole is with
them in spirit wherever their
lot may be cast. These small
contributions from distant col-
onies are not to be despised.
Every man is needed by the
military authorities in some
capacity or other. Although the
horizon may be darkening we are
strong in the faith that the
Empire our forefathers founded
is not to be dismembered at the
behest of the ruthless dictator of
Potdam.

Daily Press.

Self-Depreciation.

It would, of course, be idle to
pretend that Great Britain has
not committed any mistakes or
been guilty of any mismanage-
ment in this war. Nor do we
share the views of those who
think that it is either expedient
or proper to hide the truth from
the nation, when the lives of our
gallant soldiers and the fate of
our Empire are at stake. In such
circumstances, it seems to us, the
public have an indisputable right
to know how those whom they
have placed in authority are dis-
charging their responsibilities,
and in insisting upon the dismis-
sal of any who, after a full and
impartial investigation, are shown
to have been guilty of culpable
negligence or incompetence. Only
by the strict observance
of this right is confidence
begotten, efficiency promoted, and
the tongue of calumny silenced.
But while we do not deny that
there have been defects—and
serious defects—in connection
with the conduct of the war, we
protest against any suggestion
that they are evidence of an
inborn and ineradicable stupidity
peculiar to the British race.
When we find that Continental
nations, living in the midst of an
armed camp and relying for their
security upon their Armies, have
been weighed in the balance and
found wanting, is it not a matter
for surprise that, in improving
a huge force to play a part that
we never anticipated being called
upon to play in a European war,
we should have made many
mistakes? Rather, it seems to us,
a matter for surprise that we
have not made more.

China Mail.

The Persian Situation.
Much gold and more lies were
the means of corruption employed
by the unscrupulous German
Austro-Turco agents, and it need
not be doubted that they did their
utmost to gain the support of the
Persians and to destroy all in-
fluences favourable to the Entente
Powers. Their failure is another
striking evidence of the fact
that no matter how much the
enemy may endeavour to
deceive or prevent the "fine
condition of affairs regarding
the war and its inevitable end
from becoming generally known
all such efforts are futile. The
truth stands brilliantly forth for
all who wish to see that the
Teutons and their dupes, the
Turks and the Bulgarians, are
doomed to utter defeat. This
setback in the enemy's world-
wide machinations is another
proof of the weakness of their
diplomacy, which has been a
stumbling block both prior to
and during the war. In persons
like the Teuton's arrogance is
self-destructive.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

GERMANY AND THE NEUTRALS AGAIN.

One of the wires that arrived in the Colony yesterday announced that German exports are still being shipped to America in neutral vessels, that the largest buyers of gold in China are the directors of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank who ship large quantities of it to America by every mail, and that the Germans out here have abundant money for their propaganda among the Chinese. The natural conclusion is that, until some powerful counterstroke can be employed, the Germans in Europe will continue to obtain money wherewith to carry on the war, and that the Germans in China will continue to corrupt the natives and to spread lies and deep throughout the East. The neutral ship problem has been, from the beginning, one to tax the wits of the Imperial Government to the very extreme. It is easy to say what ought to be done, but not so easy to perform it. The people at home must have known for a long while that German exports and imports are being carried in so-called neutral vessels, even as the people in Hongkong have known that goods are shipped from their own port to native buyers in various parts of China for ultimate consignment to Germans.

Of course it is possible to put an end to nine-tenths of the shipping to and from Germany—but only by the exercise of more firmness than the Home Government has yet been disposed to show. The blockade might have been tightened long ago had the naval authorities not been over-ruled by civilian politicians who are mortally afraid of being charged by the Americans with over-domineering. If the matter were left entirely to the Navy, the exports from Germany to America, and the passing of gold from America to Germany, could be stopped inside of a month. The keeping of money out of Germany is the first and most important item and by the side of it the German position in China may seem but a small matter. The Times suggests that the Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks might, by combination, supplant the German Bank in point of influence. At least they can try. It is but comparatively recently that it seems to have dawned on the British public that there is a definite connection between a nation's commerce and its government. While Germany and other countries have been showing the world how closely the two are related, Great Britain has been telling herself that "all that matters" are the army and navy, and the civil and diplomatic services, and that "business" is a thing apart.

Late in the day, and with Germans for teachers, Britain is discovering her past errors. But can she retrieve them? Can she officially, without breach of neutrality, tell China the shortest way to put down all the trouble that the Germans have been brewing for her? As we have already said in a previous article, there are many things which the business associations can do in China which the Government cannot. The banks can show their patriotism by losing no opportunity of bringing home to the Chinese, in a practical fashion, the danger which they are incurring in harbouring the Germans at all; and, with the business houses following suit, it should still be possible to take away from our enemy the bulk of his power to work the mischief which his soul loves. So long as Germany can fight on paper and with lies, so long as she can stir up strife among other nations, she will never do any other fighting. It is Britain's aim to make her fight in the field and at sea, for in land, lying and sedition-mongering we can never hope to compete with her.

Yesterday's Tragedy.

In our news columns of yesterday were reported a most distressing tragedy which occurred at Kowloon, whereby a young Portuguese lady lost her life through being run into by a coolie-drawn truck. With the actual facts of the incident we are not at the moment concerned; these can very well be left for such investigation as may be found desirable and necessary. But, be the chain of circumstances what it may, the sad happening should at any rate awaken the authorities to the extreme seriousness of the truck nuisance, and we sincerely hope that one result of the affair will be a far stricter control of this counterproductive type of vehicle. In the past, the warnings which we have uttered concerning the dangers to which the public are exposed through the careless handling of trucks have been very largely ignored. The authorities will probably now admit, after yesterday's experience, that we certainly did not overdraw the picture; the loss of a life more than confirms our worst fears.

Not The First.

It is well to remember that this is not the first occasion on which a tragedy has been caused by a coolie-drawn truck. About a year ago a Chinese was killed, in similar circumstances to those of yesterday, on Murray Path, while prior to that, along the western Praya, a European narrowly escaped with his life through being run into by one of these vehicles while he was riding in a rickshaw, a portion of the shaft of which was driven into his leg. It is therefore now well established that these trucks constitute a grave danger to life and limb, and the point to be made is that if the safety of grown-up people is jeopardised in this way, the wonder is that little children manage to escape. Sheer luck can alone account for the fact. But the danger is there all the same, and unless some very definite move is made by the powers that be to take this matter in hand, we may very well hear of some little one's life having been sacrificed one of these days. In Kowloon especially, where European youngsters are continually playing about in the streets, the risks are decidedly great.

No Control.

It has to be submitted that the Government has made several attempts to solve the truck problem, but we contend that as yet they have only touched the fringe of the question. The order requiring all such vehicles to carry a brake was a step in the right direction but one may well be forgiven for asking where the efficacy of the rule comes in when the coolies seldom, if ever, use these brakes. And here it may be observed that the authorities only stultify themselves when their own Sanitary Board trucks, or carts, are more often than not to be seen rushing down inclines without any brakes at all. Another point to which we have again and again directed attention is the need of dealing with the use of long ropes by the coolies who draw these trucks. With the coolies in charge always some twenty or thirty yards ahead of the actual vehicle, there is absolutely no chance of suddenly pulling up the truck in case of emergency. The more one looks into the matter the more evident does it become that the whole question requires immediate attention, and we look to the Government, after yesterday's grim reminder of the danger to the public, to at once grapple with the problem.

FOR THE FRONT.

Another Portuguese for Active Service.

We understand that another member of the Portuguese community, Mr. E. L. S. Alves, has volunteered for the Front, and has been accepted by the military authorities. He will be leaving Hongkong about the end of November or beginning of December. He has been for some time past a member of the Hongkong Volunteers (Engineer Company). Mr. Alves first volunteered a year ago, but was not then able to pass the medical test.

DAY BY DAY.

THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS.—Thomas Paine.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Nan-kin on Monday.
European Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Luchow.
European Mail.—Closes on Wednesday, 3 p.m. per s.s. Ying-chow.
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. St. Albans Nov. 27.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 7/16.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the 98th anniversary of the birth of "George Eliot."
Licensing Board.
The Licensing Board meets at 2.15 p.m. on Monday.

Creditors' Meeting.
A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Guedes and Co. is to be held on Monday.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Montezuma are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Company Meeting.
A meeting of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., is to be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s offices at noon on Monday.

Kailan Mining Administration.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 6 amounted to 56,656 tons and the sales during the period, to 54,409 tons.

Shik Delivery.
The Yokohama office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. Shinyo Maru, on October 12, was delivered in New York on the 14th inst.

Notification Cancelled.
The Colonial Secretary's Department issues the following:—"It is hereby notified that Notification No. 247 of the 1st June, 1915, is cancelled so far as it relates to the declaration of war by Germany upon Italy."

Unlawful Possession of Opium.
For being in unlawful possession of opium a Chinese, who in 1909 was sentenced to two months for stealing and afterwards banished for five years, was fined \$50 or six weeks at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Lindell.

Estate Duty Ordinance.
The Government Gazette notifies that His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

Gun Practice.
It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—

On Monday, the 22nd November:—From Lyemau, in a north-easterly to easterly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

Excursion To Macao.
The Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Steamship Heungshan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. tomorrow. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Clothes Stolen.
It was stated, in the Police Court this morning by a Chinese woman, that she had put some clothing out at the front of her house when she saw a coolie stealing them. She called to her husband who gave chase and caught the thief. Defendant said the complainants organised a party to attack him and they beat him and tore his clothing, besides knocking him on the head with a grass cutter. The whole thing was organised because the complainants had a grudge against him. Mr. Lindell convicted, but deferred sentence until enquiries had been made.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BALKANS AND THE DARDANELLES.

More Talk.

If we cut out from the overnight wires the illuminating discussion in the Commons on the subject of the Indian Civil Service, and various other utterances—gloomy or hopeful as the case may be—in both Houses, we leave really very little else. Mr. Bonar Law tells us that he is more hopeful about the situation than he has been for many months past, but, in the same breath almost, he warns the nation very solemnly against sheltering behind a fictitious prosperity, and hints at asking sacrifices of the people. Undoubtedly one of the chief failures of our modern political system is that our rulers are arbitrary where they should be confidential and should consult the nation, and are over-considerate—at times positively truckling—where they should take the high and absolute hand. Over and over again the people have been treated like children where certain war measures were concerned; truths that should have been stated boldly have been hushed up, and matters that were of next to no consequence one way or the other have been haggled jealously by the Government as though the world's salvation depended on them.

Kow-towing to the People.

Simultaneously there has been abundant kow-towing to the Radical and nonconformist voter and the trade unionist over the very things wherein it was the Government's plain duty to act decisively and instantaneously, without reference to the likes or dislikes of the tub-thumper and street-corner orator. At the present moment, for example, the Government "is considering proposals" in the direction of economy. The war is nearly sixteen months old, and Parliament is still "considering" it. It is in directions like this that Germany has had us by the throat all through. Her politicians are business men, and her business men are men of education; and moreover, she knows how to put the screw on the grumbler and keep it there, make his likes and dislikes and "conscience." We don't want Prussianism undiluted to be introduced into Britain, but there are times when one feels that a certain looseness of it is very necessary for the stiffening of the backs of some of our washerwomen folk at home.

The Dardanelles.

If one were absolutely certain that the naval and military sides of the Dardanelles affair were, and had been, entirely in the hands of sailors and soldiers who know their pidgeon, one would feel that it was the height of impertinence to suggest that these should discuss their plans with the nation. But how much of what has been done, or left undone, in Gallipoli has been by the orders of practical fighting men, and how much by those of people of the Cicerone or Churchill stamp? When we have people, whose private recreation consists of "playing at soldiers," demanding to have a finger in the military pie, is it any wonder that we feel a certain disquiet? We see no reason why the question "Why has Earl Kitchener gone to the Near East?" should be answered; but in view of certain facts that have leaked out, there is surely every reason why (if it be possible at this stage to make a definite statement) we should be told whether the Dardanelles business is a failure or not—and, if the latter, who is to blame. And the same kind of argument could be made to apply to Serbia. Serbia relied on full help from the Allies. Her position is now of the very gravest—at any rate in the south. Who is to be blamed for her men not being relieved or reinforced till so late in the day? If our clever politicians have jeopardised the Empire's honour, where poor hapless Serbia is concerned, the British people will surely have something very straight to say to them when the war is ended.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 20, 1890.)

The Dollar.
November 19.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/3."

The ss. Ardgay.
November 14.—"The Hon. Mr. O. P. Chater's steamship Ardgay (Capt. Cass) has been sold for \$150,000 and transferred to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The Ardgay sails to-morrow for Saigon under the well-known flag of her new owners, who may be congratulated upon having secured one of the most economical, handy and sound coasters sailing out of Hongkong."

The Tiger Again.
November 15.—"Several local sportsmen are ranging the country around Castle Peak Bay in pursuit of a tiger which has made its appearance there, and is carrying off cattle. We wonder whether the hunt will end up in the style of the epitaph on a nigger who was drowned whilst fishing, which left it doubtful whether 'The nigger went a fishing' or 'The cat-fish went a-niggering.'"

A "Dollar-Sadden" Contractor.
November 17.—"The dollar-sadden, priest-despising Government contractor A. Hok, determined to keep up his record as the one man who can start government jobs on Sunday with impunity, commenced extensive scraping, painting and scaffolding operations at the Central Police Station yesterday morning."

November 17.—"The Honorable the Surveyor General had no idea of this as he sat in his paw at the Cathedral, devoutly following the responses." The Shire Liner, Pembroke-shire.
November 17.—"News was received here this afternoon to the effect that the Shire line steamer Pembroke-shire, Capt. Doncaster, bound from London via Singapore hither, with a full general cargo, is badly ashore on the Ladrones, 35 miles to the southward. The Pilot Fish, and two powerful steam launches have gone to the spots."

November 18.—"The Shire line steamer Pembroke-shire (Capt. Doncaster) reported in our last issue as ashore at the Ladrones arrived in Port this afternoon in tow of the Pilot Fish (Capt. Stopan) which was despatched to her assistance last night. The hull of the Pembroke-shire is apparently uninjured and she is not leaking, so it is surmised that the bulk of her cargo is in no way damaged. Thirty tons of Singapore cargo were jettisoned, and she got off the bank herself before the Pilot Fish appeared on the scene, and took her in tow, owing to the fact that she had lost her rudder and could not steer. Had it not been for the loss of the rudder the Pembroke-shire would have been here early this morning. She is anchored near Stonecutters Island just now, and will probably go alongside the Kowloon wharf to-morrow morning, discharge her cargo, and then dock for repairs."

[By a most interesting coincidence yesterday's Telegraph prints a wire dated November 17 which reports the grounding of a vessel of the same name and owned by the same company. The present vessel was built in 1893.]

Hongkong Football.

November 19.—"The following gentlemen will represent the Club in the football match to be played to-morrow:—J. Anderson, Chapman, G. Esakiel, Markwick, Newton, J. T. Sample, K. A. Stevens and G. Taverner, forwards; Gedge and Gresson, half-backs; Atkinson, Burn and Dunn, three-quarter backs; Ray and Thompson, full backs."

Mr. Fraser Smith in Trouble.

November 19.—"Our subscribers will be sorry to hear the decision of the Jury was adverse, in the action taken against Mr. Fraser-Smith, the Editor of this paper, and Mr. Ward, a member of the staff, by three to four. Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Ward are therefore detained by the authorities to-night, and will be brought before the Court to receive sentence at 12 o'clock to-morrow morning."

His lordship, before vacating the Bench, gave instructions that the defendants' solicitors should have access to the defendant's quarters notwithstanding which our solicitors were prevented from entering the gaol after 6 o'clock this evening. The defendants were searched and lodged in the ordinary cells. [Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed; the following morning, on each of the two prisoners.]

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for November 20th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$252 per share nominal.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, sales.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$925 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$361 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$130 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$165 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$23 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$91 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$84 per share, sellers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

YACHTING.

C. V. C. Opening Cruise To-morrow.

The opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club is to be held on Sunday, the 21st instant, to Lai Chi Kok.

There will be two races for the Handicap, Heyward Hays and Gail Classes:—

1.—In the morning at 10 a.m. from the C.V.C. starting line to a finishing line, drawn from the Committee boat at the Lai Chi Kok anchorage, and in the afternoon, at an hour to be notified later, from Lai Chi Kok back to the C. V. C. Boat aggregate times (handicap allowed) to count.

2.—At Lai Chi Kok, shortly after tiffin, from a line drawn from the Committee boat, round North Fairway Buoy (port), and return. Handicaps will be posted on the Club's notice board.

If arrangements can be made, a bar launch at Lai Chi Kok anchorage will be provided.

His lordship, before vacating the Bench, gave instructions that the defendants' solicitors should have access to the defendant's quarters notwithstanding which our solicitors were prevented from entering the gaol after 6 o'clock this evening. The defendants were searched and lodged in the ordinary cells. [Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed; the following morning, on each of the two prisoners.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GREECE AND THE BALKANS

A GRECO-BULGARIAN TREATY.

November 18, 5.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons it was asked whether the Foreign Office had official knowledge of the Greco-Bulgarian Treaty, signed on October 15. Lord Robert Cecil replied in the negative.

FRENCH MINISTER'S AUDIENCE WITH THE GREEK KING.
M. Denys Cochin had an audience with King Constantine for one and a half hours to-day.

CONCESSION BY GREECE.

November 19, 6.35 a.m.

The Times states that reliable private information received in London shows that Greece is now disposed to regard Anglo-French and Serbian withdrawal into Greece similarly to that of the landing at Salonica.

THE DARDANELLES.

GENERAL MUNRO'S REPORT.

November 18, 7.10 p.m.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ribblesdale mentioned that General Munro had reported in favour of a withdrawal from the Dardanelles. Lord Lansdowne said that General Munro's report and the evidence accompanying it had not seemed sufficient to enable the Government to come to a decision. Great questions were involved and consequently Earl Kitchener was asked to proceed to the Eastern Mediterranean.

November 18, 10.45 p.m.

Lord Ribblesdale's reference to General Munro's report was made in answer to a question asking if it were true he favoured withdrawal. Lord Lansdowne replied that Lord Ribblesdale seemed apparently to have acquired some knowledge about General Munro's report, but the question was an unreasonable one to reply to, as it would involve dealing with all the phases of the situation in the East and the situation in other theatres of the war. It was impossible to deal with these questions of "water-tight compartments". He incidentally described the situation in Greece as perplexing and disquieting. Lord Ribblesdale had asked "whether Earl Kitchener had merely gone in order that we might have a second opinion, or whether he could act on his own initiative. He might have gone to report and advise the Government." Lord Lansdowne described the visit of the Ministers to Paris as an even more important mission, involving a recognition of the vital principle that there should be the closest contact and co-operation between the allied statesmen and military and naval advisors. Referring to the hope expressed by Lord Ribblesdale that when the time came to make peace it would be peace consistent with reason, dignity, and honour, Lord Lansdowne agreed with Lord Ribblesdale that this was hardly the moment to discuss peace (cheers). The country had been forced into a great struggle, but it would be found that we were wanting neither in material resources or moral qualities to carry the struggle to an honourable and successful issue (cheers).

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

November 18, 8.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau reports a most successful attack by the 52nd Division in the region of Krithia. Everything had been carefully prepared. Three mines were exploded and the infantry immediately advanced and captured Turkish trenches eastward and westward of the Krithia nullah. The British artillery bombarded the enemy's reserves, assisted by monitors armed with two 14-in. guns, and the cruiser Edgar, until the ground was consolidated and barricades erected. The Turkish batteries replied heavily but erratically. The British machine guns caught the Turks in the neighbouring trenches. The Turks' rifle fire was of the wildest description. A Turkish counter-attack was easily repulsed. The Turks' losses were heavy, and the British only 50. The units employed were portions of the Royal Scots, Scottish Rifles, and Ayrshire Yeomanry.

THE RUSSIANS.

A GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED.

November 18, 10.45 p.m.

A R.ograd communique states that a German night attack south-west of Olai was repulsed with artillery and machine gun fire. Numbers of unhurried bodies of Germans were lying around the trenches, which the Germans had abandoned. Near Lake Sventen another German offensive on the left bank of the Styr was stopped.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

SIX ENEMY SUBMARINES TAKEN.

November 18, 5.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome a report from Salonica states that Allied warships in the Egean Sea have captured six enemy submarines.

FRENCH MAINTAIN THEIR POSITIONS.

November 19, 1.30 p.m.

There is nothing important to report of the Eastern army on the 17th on the Odra and Vardar Rivers. Bulgarians on the 16th and 17th attacked north of Rabrovo and in the direction of Kosturino, but we maintained all positions, says a Paris communique.

SERBIAN SITUATION SERIOUS.

November 19, 6.35 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens on the 18th, newspapers state that the position of the Serbians is most dangerous and it is feared that Monastir cannot be defended against the numerically and superior force of Bulgarians. The main Serbian forces are in the Kalojanik Pass, old Serbia, and are still stubbornly resisting. The position of the French troops is reported to be favourable and it is hoped the prompt arrival of reinforcements will enable the French General to attack and save the situation, compelling the Bulgarians to withdraw their troops from other fronts.

EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG.

Important Amendment of Proclamation.

A Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor further amends Proclamation of September 17, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from the Colony, as follows:—

(1.) That the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war."

(2.) That the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon."

(3.) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Iron ore, Cumberland haemite.

(4.) That the heading "Bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."

(5.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Chlorides of sulphur;
Festio (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including humectant crystals and other logwood preparations);
Whole meal.

(6.) That the heading "Maize germ meal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Maize germs and maize germ meal."

(7.) That the exportation of aluminium (other than aluminate and nitrate of aluminium), which is at present prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(8.) That the heading "Iron ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading:—"Iron ore (except Cumberland haemite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(9.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—Calcium sulphide; China clay (including China stone and potter's clay); Gas carbon; Kapok hempen fibre.

(10.) That the following sub-headings be added to the heading "Food stuffs of all kinds and anything which can be made into food for man including inter alia the following":—Bean flour and meal; biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of; corn flour; corn grits; hominy; lentil flour and meal; macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli; meat of all kinds (except poultry and game); pea flour and meal; prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals; semolina.

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(11.) That the sub-heading "Milk, condensed, sweetened or not" under the heading "Food stuffs of all kinds and anything which can be made into food for man, including inter alia the following" be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the sub-heading "Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not."

(12.) That the sub-heading "Antipyrine (phenazone)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the sub-heading "Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives."

(13.) That the heading "Jute piece goods and bags and sacks made of jute" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Jute piece goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute."

(14.) That the heading "Mica (including mica splittings) and micaite" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mica (including mica splittings and mica chimneys) and micaite."

(15.) That the exportation of "Magnesite and magnesite bricks" should be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates.

(16.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—Chromium, compounds of, except chromic acid, and chromium nitrate (the exportation of which is

already prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates) and bichromate of soda (the exportation of which is and remains only prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal); Oil fuel.

(17.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—Formic acid; Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda; Pepper; Ply wood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates).

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.

A Collection of Antique and Rare Chinese Curios from Kianghi to Tow Kwang periods comprising:

5-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Peking, Old Chinese Vases and Incense Burners, Jade Screens, and Ornaments, Peking Glass and Agate Snuff Bottles, etc.

On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.



DRESS SHIRTS.

ALL FITTED WITH FLAT SETTING CUFFS.
\$3.50 each 6 for \$19.50 \$4.50 each 6 for \$25.50

DRESS COLLARS

DRESS TIES

IN QUARTER SIZES.

LATEST STYLES.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

JUST RECEIVED

THE LATEST

SHIRTS

IN

GAMBRIC. TAFFETA. FLANNEL. ETC.
FROM \$2.75

WE GUARANTEE ALL COLOURS FAST DYE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

IN

GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!
Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

BE SURE
THAT THESE
MUSICAL NOTES



APPEAR ON
EVERY RECORD
YOU BUY

THEY APPEAR ONLY ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY
OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

5, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Tel. 1323

GILMOUR THOMPSON'S

Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$21.00
SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

Tel. No. 135.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.**THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail. Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	6th Dec.	11th Dec.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1915.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG,
SATURDAY, 20th NOVEMBER.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006. | s.s. Heungshan. Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Saiman, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 9 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong of vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUBEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSHILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	THURS., 2nd T. 20,000 Dec. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Nona Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	TUES., 30th T. 12,500 Nov., at noon. TUES., 14th T. 12,500 Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	FRIDAY, T. 8,000 28th Nov.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	MONDAY, T. 12,500 22nd Nov.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	MON., 13th T. 9,600 Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" 1st Return " 605.	" 1st Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0

" " " " Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.

" " " " 1st Return \$37.10/-

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.

" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/-

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.

" 2nd " \$90. " 2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	21st Nov. at 4 light
TAIPEI, WUWU & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	22nd Nov. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	24th Nov. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Changchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sungkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong 20th November, 1915.

SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.**

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN:

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini x	in port	20th Nov.	20th Nov.	JAVA
Tjiluwong x	BATAVIA	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	SHANGHAI
Tjimanok x	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	30th Nov.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building, 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	30th November.
Shinyo Maru*	(Cargo steamer)	10th December.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	14th December.
Shinyo Maru	(Cargo steamer)	23rd December.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	28th December.
Kiyo Maru*	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.
Persia Maru*	9,000 - 17 knots	15th January.
Chiyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Dairen Maru*	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	" " £88.

Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, OCALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE
BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Nov.	28th Nov. 10 a.m.
St Albans	18th Dec.	14th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
Eastern		3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Outlines.FOE SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 23rd Nov. at 2 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 26th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Dairen Shipping.

The total number of ocean
steamers entered and cleared at
Dairen during the quarter ended
June 30, 1915 was 920 steamers
of 1,088,450 tons being a decrease
of seventy-one steamers and 232,
280 tons from the same quarter
of the year before. Of the total
14.5 per cent. were British, 81.8
per cent. Japanese, and 2.9 per
cent. Chinese.Merchant Shipping Conven-
tion Act.The Board of Trade have decid-
ed to take the necessary steps to
postpone the coming into opera-
tion of the Merchant Shipping
(Convention) Act, 1914, until
January 1, 1916. By the above
Act all British ships carrying
fifty or more persons, and also
foreign ships entering British
ports, are required to be provid-
ed with a wireless telegraphy
installation.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. C. Shepherd, from leave,
has gone chief officer, Kiangwah.
Mr. T. Dahl, acting chief officer,
Hsinnyu, has gone second officer,
same ship.Mr. J. Smith, acting master,
Kwangchi, has gone chief officer,
Hsinnyu.Mr. J. Fraser, second officer,
Hsinnyu, has gone second officer,
Hsinning.Mr. G. McManus, second officer,
Hsinning, has gone second officer,
Kwanlee.Mr. Neilson, acting master,
Hsinning, has gone chief officer,
same ship.Captain J. Halkett, from leave,
has gone master, Hsinning.Mr. Dunan, second officer,
Kwanlee, has gone second officer,
Burrambeet.Mr. S. Kemp, chief officer,
Kiangwah, is on leave.Captain W. J. Barkus, from
leave, has gone master, Kwangchi.Captain W. Owen Jones, of
the Kwangchi, has resigned.Mr. E. Patridge, from reserve,
has gone acting master, Hangchow.Mr. C. E. Meuhum, acting
master Hangchow, has gone chief
officer, Taitung.Mr. W. T. Guy, chief officer,
Taitung, is on leave.Mr. G. P. Macdonald, from
reserve, has gone chief officer,
Hunan.Mr. S. A. Phillip, chief officer,
Hunan, has resigned.Mr. A. Warid, second officer,
Fatahan, has gone second officer,
Luohow.Mr. W. Field-Hook, chief officer,
Cheongching, is on reserve.Mr. A. D. Kelmian, from reserve,
has gone chief officer, Cheong-
ching.Mr. W. G. Johnston, chief
officer, Taitung, has resigned.Mr. F. Herbert, second officer,
Yensang, has gone acting chief
officer, Loongang.Mr. M. D. Pan, has been ap-
pointed second officer, Yensang.Mr. O. F. Everingham, second
officer, Ohipehng, has gone su-
perannumerary, Kumsang.Mr. C. Alexander, second officer,
Kwongsang, has gone acting chief
officer, Eesang.Mr. J. G. Tate, chief officer,
Eesang, is on leave.Mr. N. C. Taylor, has rejoined as
second officer, Kwongsang.Mr. O. N. Motte, second officer,
Kwongsang, has resigned.Mr. J. Gainger, has rejoined as
second officer, Yensang.Mr. A. F. Croke, second officer,
Yensang, has resigned.Mr. J. S. Thomson, chief officer,
Haitan, has gone master, Hai-
hong.Mr. J. Thirwell, second officer,
Haimun, has resigned.Mr. J. S. Wilson, has been ap-
pointed second officer, Haimun.Mr. T. Cook, second officer,
Laertes, has resigned.Mr. W. G. Johnston, late Indo-
China S. N. Co., has been appoint-
ed second officer, Empress of Japan.

—Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pickled, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Mon., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Tues., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Suisang	Wed., 24th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 25th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 26th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
BOHLOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 28th Nov. at 3 a.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kwongsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 70. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

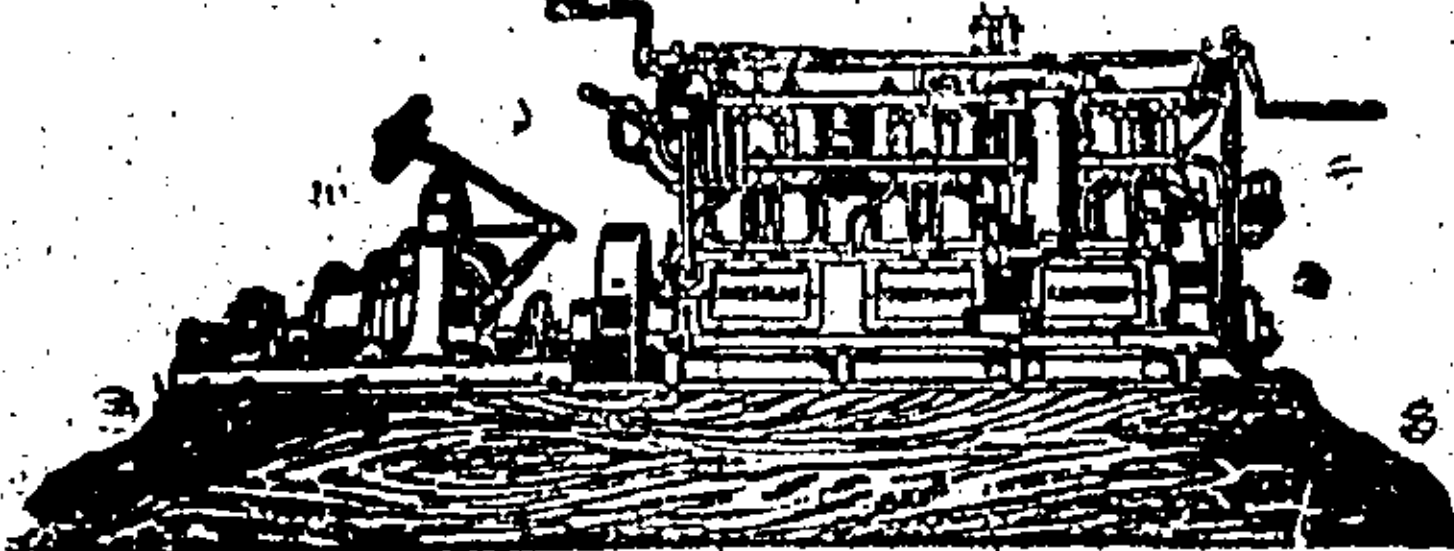
WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.
AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.

to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 227.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don S'pore, via Pang, Obo, & Nagoya	P. & O.	P. & O.	24. Nov.
London & Glasgow	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24. Nov.
Marseilles via Porto	V.D.L. Clotat	M. M.	27. Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco	Inverio	B. L. L.	20. Nov.
San Foo via Manila & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	28. Nov.
Via B.C. & S'ile via K'lung & Co.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai etc.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30. Nov.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	30. Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Koson M.	J. M. Co.	30. Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverlyde	J. M. Co.	1. Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. Dec.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4. Jan.
San Francisco	Arakan	J.O.J. L.	9. Jan.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.O.J. L.	9. Feb.
San Francisco	Katimoon	J.O.J. L.	9. Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	9. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila | Aldenham | G. L. Co. | 28. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	20. Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	21. Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O.	23. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kashmir	P. & O.	27. Nov.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	24. Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	25. Nov.
Shanghai	Tjihiwang	J.O.J. L.	4. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Dec.
Mauritius and South African	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Ports	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodus	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

Wednesday 1st December,

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For passage fares, freight rates etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK,
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STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. s.s. ANTO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed
for San Francisco on the 15th October at
noon. This vessel will next leave Hong-
kong for San Francisco via usual ports of
call on Tuesday the 22nd Dec. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong,
via usual Australian and Philippine Ports,
on the 10th instant and may be expected
to arrive on or about 6th December.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 17th inst., mor-
ning with the outward English Mails, and
is due here on the 22nd instant at about
noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	From	Expected	Will Leave	San F'isco.
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 9th	Nov.—Sourabaya, 28th October,			
Nov.—Sourabaya, 28th October,	Sugar—J. M. & Co.			
Changshu, Br. s.s. 1,465, P. O. Gambrell,	9th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.			
Breconian, Br. s.s. 2,577, Williams, 9th Nov.	Madras, 1st November, Coal—			
Admiralty				
Namur, Br. s.s. 4,158, A. Collyer, 11th inst.	London, 2nd inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.			
Hamasan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,867, S. Iwa-	naga, 12th inst.—Hongay, 9th			
inst. Coal—M.B.K.				
Prometheus, Nov. s.s. 1,024, 12th inst.—	Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—Chinese,			
Paoting, Br. s.s. 1,072, F. M. Dillon, 12th	inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—B. & S.			
Shinkoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,100, E. Kuohiki,	14th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.			
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,053, A. J. Halley, 14th	inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—O.P.R.			
Asia Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,482, Y. Nishi, 14th	inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Beans—M.B.K.			
Inverio, Br. s.s. 3,115, A. Wallace, 15th inst.	—Manila, Gen.—B. L.			
Hatohing, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore,	17th Nov.—Swatow, 16th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.			
Ketjo Maru, Jap. s.s. 614, Imadrumi, 17th	inst.—Hohow, 15th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.			
Yjisondari, Dut. s.s. 5,019, J. N. Bouman,	17th Nov.—Samarang, 9th inst. Gen.—J.O.J.L.			
Chao Chowfu, Br. s.s. 1,159, J. de Wolf,	17th inst.—Hohow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.			
Feiching, Chl. s.s. 979, A. B. Baltes, 18th	inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O.M.S.N. Co.			
Hanci, Fr. s.s. 739, Morvan, 18th inst.—	Hohow, 18th inst. Gen.—A. R. Maty.			
Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,899, F. Grif-	8th, 18th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.			
Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2,436, John Cantall,	18th inst.—Chingwantao, 12th inst. Coal—D. L. & Co.			
Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, E. Monkovan,	18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.			
Kijid, Nor. s.s. 910, Mallesco, 18th inst.—	Saigon, 11th inst. Rice—T. & Co.			
Hong Wan I, Br. s.s. 2,039, G. Kinghorn,	18th inst.—Singapore, 12th inst. Gen.—Chinese.			
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Roy Lewis, 19th	inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.			

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FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU,"

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Karimoon	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
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KOWLOON	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	200'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915

FRANCE AT WAR.

ON THE FRONTIER OF CIVILISATION.

[By Rudyard Kipling in the *Liverpool Daily Post*.]

"It's a pretty park," said the French artillery officer. "We've done a lot for it since the owner left. I hope he'll appreciate it when he comes back."

The car traversed a winding drive through woods between banks embellished with little chalets of a rustic nature. At first the chalets stood their full height above ground, suggesting tea-gardens in England. A little further they sank into the earth till at the top of the ascent only their solid brown roofs showed. Torn branches drooping across the driveway with here and there a scorched patch of undergrowth, explained the reason of their modesty.

The chateau that commanded these glories of forest and park sat boldly on a terrace. There was nothing wrong with it except, if one looked closely, a few scratches or dents on its white stone walls, or a neatly-drilled hole under a flight of steps. One such hole ended in an unexploded shell. "Yes," said the officer, "they arrive here occasionally."

Something bellowed across the folds of the wooded hills; something grunted in reply. Something passed overhead, querulously but not without dignity. Two clear fresh tracks joined the others, and a man moved lazily in the direction of the guns.

"Well, suppose we come and look at things a little," said the commanding officer.

Sight from a Tree.

There was a specimen tree—a tree worthy of such a park—the sort of tree visitors are always taken to admire. A ladder ran up it to a platform. What little wind there was swayed the tall top, and the ladder creaked like a ship's gangway. A telephone bell tinkled 50 ft. overhead. Two invisible guns spoke fervently for half a minute, and broke off like terrors choked on a leash. We climbed till the topmost platform awayed sickly beneath us. Here one found a rustic shelter, always of the tea-garden pattern, a table, a map, and a little window wrestled with living branches that gave one the first view of the Devil and all his works. It was a stretch of open country, with a few sticks like old tooth-brushes which had once been trees round a farm. The rest was yellow grass, barren to all appearance as the veldt.

"The grass is yellow, because they have used gun here," said an officer. "Their trenches are—, you can see for yourself."

The guns in the woods began again. They seemed to have no relation to the regularly spaced bursts of smoke along a little smear in the desert earth two thousand yards away—no connection at all with the strong voices overhead coming and going. It was as impersonal as the drive of the sea along a breakwater.

Thus it went: a pause—a gathering of sound like the race of an incoming wave, then the high-flung heads of breakers spouting white up the face of a groyne. Suddenly a seventh wave broke and spread the shape of its foam like a plume overtopping all the others. "That's one of our snipers," said the observer among the whispering leaves.

Someone crossed the creaking platform to consult the map with its rings. A blistering outbreak of white smoke rose a little beyond the large plume. It was as though the tide had struck a reef out yonder.

Then a new voice of tremendous volume lifted itself out of a lull that followed. Somebody laughed. Evidently the voice was known. "That is not for us," a gunner said. "They are being waked up from—," he named a distant French position. "So-and-so is attending to them there. We go on with our usual work. Look! Another terrier!"

"The Barbarian."

Again a big plume rose; and again the lighter shells broke at their appointed distance beyond it. The smoke died away on that stretch of trench, as the foam of a swell dies in the angle of a harbour wall, and broke out afresh half a mile lower down. In its apparition and its quick spasms of wrath, it was more like the work of waves than of men; and our high platform's gentle sway and glide was exactly the motion of a ship drifting with us towards that shore.

"The usual work. Only the usual work," the officer explained. "Sometimes it is here. Sometimes above or below us. I have been here since May."

A little sunshine flooded the stricken landscape and made its chemical yellow look more foul. A detachment of men moved out on a road which ran towards the French trenches, and then vanished at the foot of a little rise. Other men appeared moving towards us with that concentration of purpose and bearing shown in both armies when dinner is at hand. They looked like people who had been digging hard.

"The same work. Always the same work!" the officer said. "And you could walk from here to the sea or to Switzerland in that ditch—and you'll find the same work going on everywhere. It isn't war."

"It's better than that," said another; "it's the eating up of a people. They come and they fill the trenches, and they die, and they send more and more die. We do the same, of course, but—look!"

He pointed to the large, deliberate smoke-heads renewing themselves along that yellowed beach. "That is the frontier of civilisation. They have all civilisation against them—those brutes yonder. It's not the local victories of the old wars that we're after. It's the barbarian—all the barbarian. Now you've seen the whole thing in little. Come and look at our children."

Soldiers in Caves.

We left that tall tree whose fruits are death, ripened and distributed at the tinkle of small bells. The observer returned to his maps and calculations; the telephone boy stiffened up beside his exchange as the amateurs went out of his life. Someone called down through the branches to ask who was attending to—Belial, let us say, for I could not catch the gun's name. It seemed to belong to that terrific new voice which had lifted itself for the second or third time. It appeared from the reply that if Belial talked too long he would be dealt with from another point miles away.

The troops we came down to see were at rest in a chain of caves which had begun life as quarries and had been fitted up by the army for its own use. There were underground corridors, ante-chambers, rotundas, and ventilating shafts with a bewildering play of cross lights,

so that wherever you looked you saw Goya's pictures of men at arms.

Every soldier has some of the old maid in him, and rejoices in all the little gadgets and devices of his own invention. Death and wounding come by nature, but to lie dry, sleep soft, and keep yourself clean by forethought and contrivance is art, and in all things the Frenchman is gloriously an artist.

Moreover, the French officers seem as mother-keen on their men as their men are brother-fond of them. Maybe the possessive form of address: "Mon general," "mon capitaine," helps the idea, which our men cloak in other and curter phrases. And those soldiers, like ours, had been welded for months in one furnace. As an officer said: "Half our orders now need not be given. Experience makes us think together." I believe, too, that if a French private has an idea—and they are full of ideas—it reaches his C.O. quicker than it does with us.

The Sentinel Hounds. The overwhelming impression was the brilliant health and vitality of these men and the quality of their breeding. They bore themselves with swing and rampant delight in life, while their voices as they talked in the side caverns among the stands of arms were the controlled voices of civilisation. Yet, as the lights pierced the gloom they looked like bandits dividing the spoil. One picture, though far from war, stays with me. A perfectly built, dark-skinned young giant had peeled himself out of his blue coat, and had brought it down with a swish upon the shoulder of a half-stripped comrade who was kneeling at his feet busy with some footgear. They stood against a background of semi-luminous blue haze, through which glimmered a pile of coppery straw half covered by a red blanket. By divine accident of light and pose it was St. Martin giving his cloak to the beggar. There were scores of pictures in these galleries—notably a rock-hewn chapel, where the red of the cross on the rough canvas altar cloth glowed like a ruby. Further inside the caves we found a row of little rock-out kennels, each inhabited by one wise, silent dog. Their duties begin at night with the sentinels and listening post.

"And believe me," said a pron instructor, "my fellow here knows the difference between the noise of our shells and the Boche shells."

When we came out into the open again there were good opportunities for this study. Voices and wings met and passed in the air, and perhaps one strong young tree had not been bending quite so far across the picturesque park drive when we first went that way.

"Oh yes," said an officer, "shells have to fall somewhere, and," he added with fine toleration, "it is, after all, against us that the Boche directs them. But come you and look at my dug-out. It's the most superior of all possible dug-outs."

"No. Come and look at our mess. It's the Ritz of these parts." And they joyously told how they had got, or prepared the various fittings and the elegancies, while hands stretched out of the gloom to shake, and men nodded welcome and greeting all through that cheery brotherhood in the woods.

Work in the Fields. The voices and the wings were still busy after lunch, when the car slipped past the tea-houses in the drive, and came into a country where women and children worked among the crops.

There were large raw shell holes by the wayside or in the midst of fields, and often a cottage or a villa had been smashed by a bonnet-box or smashed by an umbrella. That must be part of Belial's work when he bellows so truculently among the hills to the north.

We were looking for a town that lives under shellfire. The regular road to it was reported unhealthy—not that the women and children seem to care. We took byways of which certain exposed heights and corners were lightly blinded by wind-brakes of dried tree-tops. Here the shell holes were rather thick on the ground. But the women and the children and the old men went on with their work with the cattle and the crops; and where a house had been broken by shells the rubbish was collected in a neat pile, and where a room or two still remained usable, it was inhabited, and the tattered window curtains fluttered as proudly as any flag. And time was when I used to denounce young France because it tried to kill itself beneath my car wheels; and the fat old women who crossed roads without warning; and the specially deaf old men who slept in carts on the wrong side of the road. Now I could take off my hat to every single soul of them, but that one cannot traverse a whole land bareheaded. The nearer we came to our town the fewer were the people, till at last we halted in a well-built suburb of paved streets where there was no life at all.

A Wrecked Town. The stillness was as terrible as the spread of the quick, busy weeds between the paving-stones; the air smelt of pounded mortar and crushed stone; the sound of a footfall echoed like the drop of a pebble in a well. At first the horror of wrecked apartment houses and big shops laid open makes one waste energy in anger. It is not seemly that rooms should be torn out of the sides of buildings as one tears the soft heart out of English bread; that villa roofs should lie across iron gates of private garages, or that drawing-room doors should flap alone and disconnected between two emptinesses of twisted girders. The eye wearies of the repeated pattern that burst shells make on stone walls, as the mouth sickens of the taste of mortar and charred timber. One quarter of the place had been shelled nearly level; the facades of the houses stood doorless, roofless, and windowless like stage scenery. This was near the cathedral, which is always a favourite mark for the heathen. They had gashed and ripped the sides of the cathedral itself, so that the birds flew in and out at will; they had smashed holes in the roof, knocked huge canals out of the buttresses, and pitted and starred the paved square outside. They were at work, too, that very afternoon, though I do not think the cathedral was their objective for the moment. We walked to and fro in the silence of the streets and beneath the wailing voices overhead. Presently a young woman, keeping to the wall, crossed a corner. An old woman opened a shutter—how it jarred!—and spoke to her. The silence closed again, but it seemed to me that I heard a sound of singing—the sort of chant one hears in nightmare cities of voices crying from underground.

In the Cathedral. "None," said an officer. "Who should be singing here?" We circled the cathedral again, saw what pavement-stones can do against their own city, when the shell jerks them upward. But these were singing after all—on the other side of a little door in the flank of the cathedral. We looked in doubting, and saw at least a hundred folk, mostly women, who knelt before the altar of an unwrecked chapel. We withdrew quietly from that holy ground, and it was not only the eyes of the French officers that filled with tears. Then there came an old, old thing with a prayer-book in her hand, pattering across the square, evidently late for service. "And who are those women?" I asked.

"Some are caretakers; people who have still little shops here."

(There is one quarter where you can buy things.) There are many old people, too, who will not go away. They are of the place, you see."

"And this bombardment happens often?" I said. "It happens always. Would you like to look at the railway station? Of course, it has not been so bombarded as the cathedral."

We went through the gross nakedness of streets without people, till we reached the railway station, which was very fairly knocked about, but, as my friends said, nothing like as much as the cathedral. Then we had to cross the end of a long street down which the Boche could see clearly. As one glanced up it, one perceived how the weeds to whom men's war is the truce of God, had come back and were well established the whole length, watched by the long perspective of open empty windows.

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SECOND ARTICLE.

We left that stricken but undefeated town, dodged a few miles down the roads beside which the women tended their cows, and dropped into a place on a hill where a Moroccan regiment of many experiences was in billets.

They were Mohammedans bafflingly like half a dozen of our Indian frontier types, though they spoke no accessible tongue. They had, of course, turned the farm buildings where they lay into a little bit of Africa in colour and smell. They had been gassed in the north; shot over and shot down, and set up to be shelled again; and their officers talked of North Africa wars that we had never heard of—sundry days against long odds in the desert years ago. "Afterwards" is it not so with you also?—we get our best recruits from the tribes we have fought. These men are children. They make no trouble. They only want to go where cartridges are burnt. They are of the few races to whom fighting is pleasure."

"And how long have you dealt with them?" "A long time—a long time. I helped to organise the corps. I am one of those whose heart is in Africa." He spoke slowly, almost feeling for his French words, and gave some order. I shall not forget his eyes as he turned to a huge, brown, Afreetide-like Mussulman hunkering down beside his accoutrements. He had two sides to his head, that heathed, burned, slow-spoken officer, met and parted with in an hour.

The day closed (after an amazing interlude in the chateau of a dream, which was all glassy ponds, stately trees, and vistas of white and gold saloons; the proprietor was somebody's chauffeur at the front, and we drank to his excellent health) at a little village in a twilight full of the petrol of many cars and the wholesome flavour of healthy troops. There is no better guide to camp than one's own thoughtful nose; and though I poked mine everywhere, in no place then or later did it strike that vile betraying taint of underfed, unclean men. And the same with the horses.

The Line that Never Sleeps. It is difficult to keep an edge after hours of fresh air and experiences; so one does not get the most from the most interesting part of the day—the dinner with the local headquarters. Here the professionals meet—the Line, the Gunners, the Intelligence, with its stupefying photo-plans of the enemy's trenches; the Supply; the Staff, who collect and note all things, and are very properly chafed; and, be sure, the Interpreter, who, by force of question-

ing prisoners, naturally develops into a Suddace. It is their little aside to each other, the slang, and the half-words which, if one understood, instead of blinking drowsily at one's plate, would give the day's history in little. But tire and the difficulty of a sister (not a foreign) tongue cloud everything, and one goes to billets amid a murmur of voices, the rush of single cars through the night, the passage of battalions, and behind all that echo of the deep voices calling one to the other along the line that never sleeps.

The ridge with the scattered pines might have hidden children at play. Certainly a horse would have been quite visible, but there was no hint of guns, except a semaphore which announced that it was forbidden to pass that way, as the battery was firing. The Boches must have looked for that battery, too. The ground was pitted with shell holes of all calibres—some of them as fresh as mole-casts in the misty, damp morning; others where the poppies had grown from seed to flower all through the summer.

"And where are the guns?" I demanded at last. They were almost under one's hand, their ammunition in cellars and dugouts beside them. As far as one can make out, the 75 guns have no pet name. The by-onet is Rosalie, the virgin of By-onne; but the 75, the watchful nurse of the trenches and little sister of the Line, seems to be always "Soixante-quinze." Even those who love her best do not insist that she is beautiful. Her merits, are French—logic, directness, simplicity, and the supreme gift of "occasionality." She is equal to everything on the spur of the moment. One sees and studies the few appliances which make her do what she does, and one feels that anyone could have invented her.

Famous French 75's. "As a matter of fact," says a commandant, "anybody—, rather, everybody—did. The general idea is after such-and-such a system, the patent of which had expired, and we improved it; the breach action, with slight modification, is somebody else's; the sighting is perhaps a little special, and so is the traversing; but at bottom it is only an assembly of variations and arrangements."

That, of course, is all that Shakespeare ever got out of the alphabet. The French artillery make their own guns as he made his plays. It is just as simple as that. "There is nothing going on for the moment; it's too misty," said the Commandant. (I fancy that the Boche, being, as a rule, methodical, amateurs are introduced to batteries in the Boche's intervals. At least, there are hours healthy and unhealthy, which vary with each position.) "But," the Commandant reflected a moment, "there is a place—, and a distance: Let us say—," He gave a range.

The gun-servers stood back with the bored contempt of the professional for the layman who intrudes on his mysteries. Other civilians had come that way before—had seen, and grinned, and complimented, and gone their way, leaving the gunners high up on the bleak hillside to grill or mildew or freeze for weeks and months. Then she spoke. Her voice was higher pitched, it seemed, than ours—with a more shrill tang to the speeding shell. Her recoil was as graceful as the shrug of a Frenchwoman's shoulders; the empty cases clanged against the trail; the tops of two or three pieces fifty yards away nodded knowingly to each other, though there was no wind.

"They'll be bothered down below to know the meaning of our single shot. We don't give them one dose at a time as a rule," somebody laughed. We waited in the fragrant silence. Nothing came back from the mist that clogged the lower

grounds, though no shell of this war was ever launched with more earnest prayers that it might do hurt.

They talked about the lives of guns; what number of rounds some will stand and others will not; how soon one can make two good guns out of three spoilt ones, and what crazy luck sometimes goes with a single shot or a blind salvo.

Lesson from the "Boche."

A shell must fall somewhere, and by the law of averages occasionally lights straight as a homing pigeon on the one spot where it can wreck most. Then earth opens for yards around, and men must be dug out—some merely breathless, who shake their ears, swear, and carry on, and others whose souls have gone loose among terrors. These have to be dealt with as their psychology demands, and the French officer is a good psychologist. One of them said: "Our national psychology has changed. I do not recognise it myself."

"What made the change?" "The Boche. If he had been quiet for another twenty years the world must have been his—rotten, but all his. Now he is saving the world."

"How?" "Because he has shown us what Evil is. We—you and I, England and the rest—had begun to doubt the existence of Evil. The Boche is saving us."

Then we had another look at the animal in its trench—a little nearer this time than before, and quicker on account of the mist. Pick up the chain anywhere you please, you shall find the same observation-post, table, map, observer, and telephonist; the same always hidden, always-ready guns; and the same vexed fore-shore of trenches, smoking and shaking from Switzerland to the sea. The handling of the war varies with the nature of the country, but the tools are unaltered. One looks upon them at last with the same weariness of wonder as the eye receives from endless repetitions of Egyptian hieroglyphics. A long, low profile, with a lump to one side, means the field-gun and its attendant ammunition-case; a circle and slot stand for an observation-post; the trench is a bent line, studded with vertical plumes of explosion; the great guns of position, coming and going on their motors, repeat themselves as scarabs; and man himself is a small blue smudge, no larger than a fore-sight, crawling and creeping or watching and running among all these terrific symbols.

Tragedy of Rheims. But there is no hieroglyphic for Rheims, no blunting of the mind at the abominations committed on the cathedral there. The thing peers upward, maimed and blinded, from out of the utter wreckage of the Archbishop's palace on the one side and dust-heaps of crumbled houses on the other. They shelled, as they still shell it, with high explosives and with incendiary shells, so that the statues and the stonework in places are burned the colour of raw flesh. The gargoyles are smashed; statues, and spires tumbled; walls split and torn; windows thrust out and trery obliterated. Wherever one looks at the tortured pile there is mutilation and defilement, and yet it had never more of a soul than it has to-day.

Inside—"Cover yourselves, gentlemen," said the sacristan, "this place is no longer consecrated"—everything is swept clear or burned out from end to end, except two candlesticks in front of the niche where Joan of Arc's image used to stand. There is a French flag there now. [And the last time I saw Rheims Cathedral was in a spring twilight, when the great west window glowed, and the only light within were those of candles which some pious English had lit in Joan's honour on those same candlesticks.]

(Continued on Second Extra.)

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 78 Queen's Road Central.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

A Quantity of Wines & Spirits. On view from day of sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, AT CANTON.

Probate Jurisdiction.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915 and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 48 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October 1915.

Sd. R. S. PRATT, Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

G. R.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Lease of Old Post Office Building" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1915, for the letting of the Old Post Office Building from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Pathe's Magnificent Dramatic Picture in 3 parts

"THE FLIGHT THAT SAVES."

Also "THE SPORTING CHANCE," in 2 parts.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE. New Comic Pictures.

SATURDAY 20th & SUNDAY 21st.

At a Big Expense and by Special Request.

"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"

and CHARLEY CHAPLIN Will be Screened.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

An Italian Dramatic Story

in 5 parts

"THE BLACK ENVELOPE,"

etc., etc.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT, DEBUT

ON SUNDAY 21st November:—

MISS GLORY TAFT,

The Girl with a Style of her Own.

NOTICES.

FORD DELIVERY VAN

USED EVERYWHERE AND GIVING COMPLETE SATISFACTION IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE. PRICE READY TO RUN AND DELIVER YOUR GOODS. \$1650—COMPLETE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

Ford Agents for South China.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea, & Choiceest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICE

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agent.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "INVER" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 29th Nov. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-lau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Poi	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	"	24
" Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
" Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
" Leg—Chu Poi	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Figs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
" Goose—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	25
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	"	65

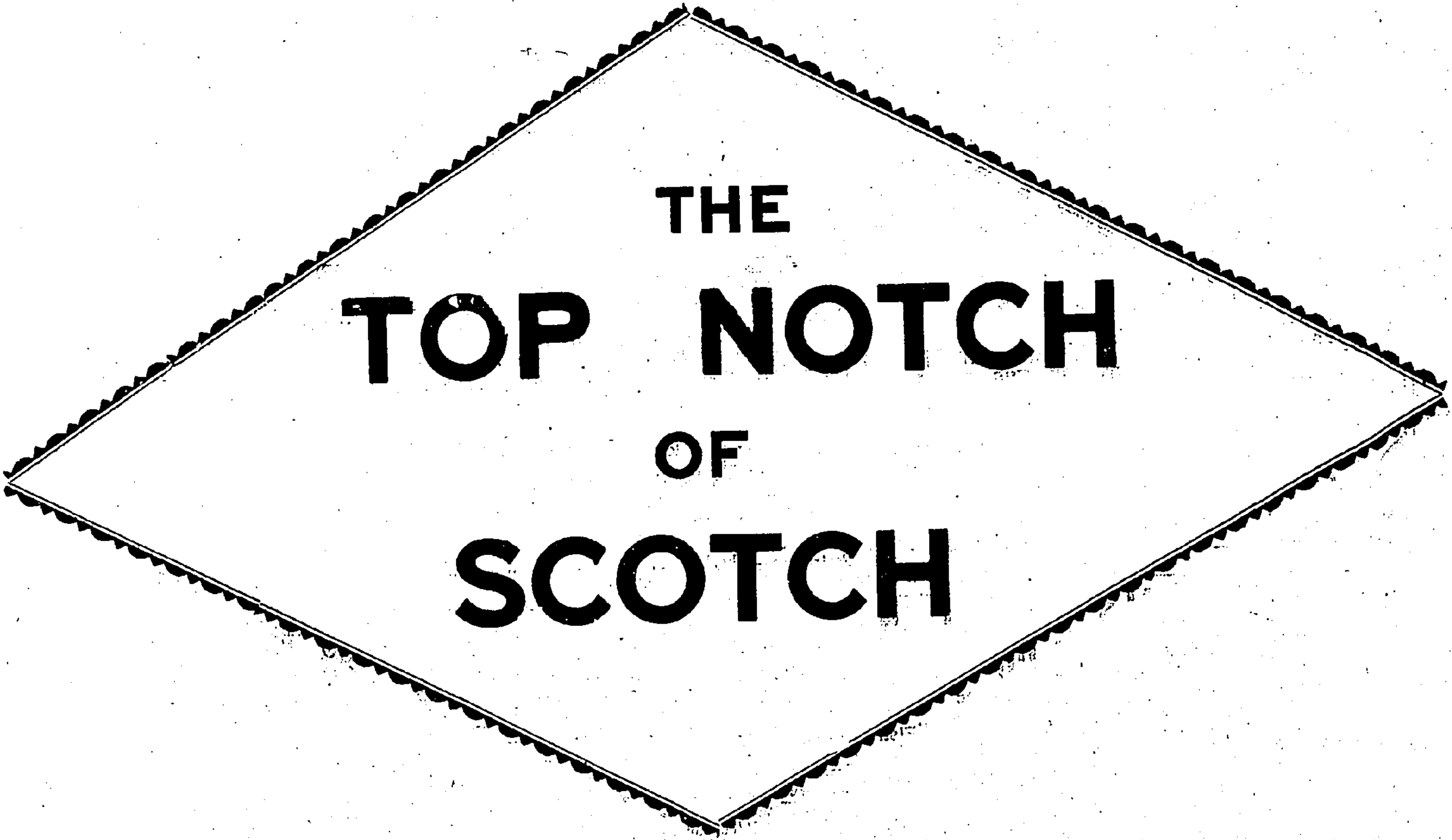
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“*King George & IV.
Scotch Whisky*”

*The Distillers Company Ltd.
Edinburgh.*



GUARANTEED BOTTLED BY
THE

DISTILLERS Co., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE, & Co., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 s. 273/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700	Oct. 845 x div.	790 c. div.	{22 3/4/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to 224.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	423 s.	10,000	\$250	50	950 Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360	{Final of 24 a/c 1913. Interim of 18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	10,000	£15	25	145 May	133	Jan. 175	160	{Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	494 s.	12,400	\$250	100	700 April	700	Oct. 972	985	{Final of 20 and bonus of 5 making 25 for 1913 and Interim of 30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	260 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	255	225	{Final of 15 mak. 18 for 1913 & Int. of 3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	155 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140	Oct. 163	130	{99 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	420 s.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368	April 420	385	{27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	87 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	01	45	{44 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	119 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	152 b. 153 s. 154 s.	{60,000 60,000 60,000	{25 25 25	{all all all	79 Jan.	50	Sept. 159	96	{6 p.c. on p.m. & 3 p.c. on d.m. for year 1914 shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in 1913 from 22.15 to 22.15 an interim div. of 4 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	85/-	3,797,610	£1	a	106/- Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 n.	40,060	\$10	a	49 Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32	{150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	123 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111	{3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37 1/2 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	{3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion...	30/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	31 b.	200,000	£1	all	3/10 Jan.	1/90	Nov. 4	3 1/2	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	29/-	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	10/6	Nov. 32/6	28/-	{1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	36/6 n.	796,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3	41	37/6	{1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	78 s.	80,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2	68	{35.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	86 s.	80,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2	57	{35 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div.	{Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	{Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	94	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	{Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	109	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	{£2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	108 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	{33 for year ending 30/6/15
H'p'oey Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	66.90 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6.10	{45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40	{3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	105 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	173 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66	Feb. 70	103	{£2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	103	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66	Feb. 70	103	{£4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	172 1/2 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	135	May 180	152 1/2	{Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	93.30 b.	126,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7	June 9.40	7	{50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	154 1/2 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	{Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Lou Kung Mow	78 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70	May 69	80	{Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	190 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70	Nov. 105	80	{Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2 s. b.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10	Dec. 10	10	{85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44.80 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4	April 4 1/4	4 1/4	{6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	100 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	{70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.80 s.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35	Aug. 34	31	{£1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	830 s.	40,000	7 1/2	6	6.90 Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70	{50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	103 1/2 s.	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36	Nov. 45	39	{32.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	44 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174	Dec. 199	184	{Interim of 2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	190 s.	6,500	\$25	all	25 June	22	Apr. 46 1/2	25	{Interim 1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	83 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7/-	Feb. 5.90	4.80	{10% for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	37 1/2 s.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 4 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	82 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4	June 10	9	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on 1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts. b.	85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	{None
Philippines Ld.	4 s.	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	5	{None
H'Price & Co., Ltd.	5 s.	12,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	5	{None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	20	{None
teries du Tonkin	20 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00	{25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	83 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16	{£1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	161 s.	90,000	\$10	all	6 1/2 April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{60 cts. for 1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	86 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	86 1/4 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	{150 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92	Dec. 29	29	

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	Sandyrofts (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.90 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$12.95 buyers.
Nordapals 19/6 buyers 18/9 sellers.	Changkat Serdanga (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.75 buyers.	New Sorendah \$2 1/2 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their report dated November 19, state:—
 Again we have to report a quiet week with a small business passing at slightly reduced rates for both cash and time deliveries.
 Bar Silver is quoted at 24 1/2 per oz. for ready.
 Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 1/16 T.T. On Shanghai 7 1/2 T.T. and 77 for 3d/s bill.
 Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks close weak with sellers at \$820. North Chinas are steady at Tls. 175. Unions can be obtained at \$945. Yangtze are wanted at \$280 ex 73.
 Marine Insurances.—Canton have been booked at the reduced rate of \$423. China Fires have been done in small lots at \$155 and there are further buyers. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$420.
 Shipping.—There have been sales of Indo-Chinese at \$152 and \$153 cash and equivalent rates forward closing with buyers at \$152. There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$19, with no business to report. Douglas's changed hands at \$28 cash and \$30 December, and there are further sellers at \$37. Star Ferries were done at the reduced rate of \$36, closing with buyers at \$36 and sellers at \$38.
 Refineries.—There were sales of China Sugars at \$120, December, closing with buyers at \$128 cash. Luzon are unchanged and with no business at \$375.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Marks
Demand 1/10 3/8	Demand Germany 2.80
30 d/s 1/10 7/16	T/T France 2.80
60 d/s 1/10 1/2	Demand Paris 2.80
4 m/s 1/10 3/8	On Haiphong 6 1/2 % prem.
T/T Shanghai 7 1/2	On Saigon 6 1/4
Private 30 d/s sight	On Bangkok 8 1/4
T/T Singapore 77-78	Buying
T/T Japan 38	4 m/s L/O 1/11 1/16
T/T India 140	4 m/s D/E 1/11 3/16
Demand India 140 1/4	6 m/s L/O 1/11 5/16
T/T Bombay 140 1/4	30 d/s Sney & M. 1/11 5/16
Demand Bombay 140 1/4	30 d/s San F. Co. & N.Y. 45
T/T Calcutta 140 1/4	4 m/s Marks 2.70 1/2
Demand Calcutta 140 1/4	6 m/s Marks 2.75 1/2
Demand Manila 86 1/2	Gold Leaf per oz. \$58.70
T/T San F. Co. & N.Y. 43 1/2	Bar Silver ready 2.25
Demand New York 43 1/2	forward
T/T Java 107 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cts. pieces	Discount per \$100	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	Discount per \$100
Chinese 10 cts. pieces	1 1/4	Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	5/8
Chinese 5 cts. pieces	1 1/2	Hongkong 5 cts. pieces	5/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOMBAH, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, CORON, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten, if Equaled

For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

\$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., O. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shillim, CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Manager.

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balance at 3 1/4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500

